ВОСТОЧНАЯ ПРАВОЗАЩИТНАЯ ГРУППА

ISRS

ИНСТИТУТ СТРАТЕГИЧЕСКИХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ И БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ

KONRAD ADENAUER STIFTUNG

FORCED DEPORTATION OF CHILDREN IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

2022

EASTERN
HUMAN RIGHTS
GROUP

INSTITUTE
FOR STRATEGIC STUDIES
AND SECURITY

Analytical report

Forced deportation

of children in to the Russian Federation

This analytical report has been prepared by the Eastern Human Rights Group and the Institute for Strategic Research and Security **based on materials collected in 2022**

Dec. 2022

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Introduction

THE EASTERN HUMAN RIGHTS GROUP (EHRG) is an association of lawyers, jurists, and human rights activists from the eastern regions of Ukraine. The purpose of the organization is the comprehensive protection of human rights in the eastern regions of Ukraine, constant monitoring of observance of human rights in the eastern regions of Ukraine, the promotion and practical protection of human rights in the eastern regions of Ukraine, the provision of assistance and protection of human rights for people located in the territory of Luhansk and Donetsk Oblasts of Ukraine, which are currently not controlled by the Ukrainian government (hereinafter, the ORDLO).

THE INSTITUTE FOR STRATEGIC RESEARCH AND SECURITY (ISRS) is a non-profit and non-governmental association of experts in the field of Kremlinology, security, and political science that studies the processes in the Russian Federation (RF) associated with the conduct of an aggressive policy against Ukraine and other countries.

The EHRG and ISRS in their activities are guided, first of all, by the norms of the main documents in the field of human rights, namely, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Declaration on the Rights of the Child, the Helsinki Final Act, the European Convention on Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, the Constitution of Ukraine, etc.

The main tasks of the EHRG and ISRS:

- Comprehensive protection of human rights in the eastern regions of Ukraine, including the territory of ORDLO.
- Collection and analysis of information regarding the situation of protection of human rights in the eastern regions of Ukraine, including ORDLO.
- Widely informing authorities, international organizations, intergovernmental structures, non-governmental organizations, mass media, and other target groups by means of publishing and spreading informational materials on the situation with human rights violations in the eastern regions of Ukraine, including ORDLO.
- Attracting public attention to the issue of human rights violations in the eastern regions of Ukraine, including ORDLO.
- Contributing to the development of mechanisms for the protection of human rights and compliance with international law in the eastern regions of Ukraine, including ORDLO.

When preparing and spreading the information, the EHRG is guided by the principles of objectivity, honesty, and reliability.

The Joint Information and Analytical Group EHRG and ISRS (JIAG of EHRG) is a joint analytical department of EHRG and ISRS organizations, the purpose of which is to collect information on human rights violations, events, and trends that affect the situation with respect to human rights in the temporarily occupied by the RF territories of Ukraine.
In its research, JIAG of EHRG uses closed and open sources of information.

The main tasks of JIAG of EHRG and ISRS are:

- Collection and analysis of information related to human rights violations in the eastern regions of Ukraine and ORDLO.
- Preparation of thematic reports aimed at highlighting hidden topics that affect the situation of protection of human rights in the eastern regions of Ukraine and ORDLO.
- Organization of closed and open systems for informing about human rights violations in the eastern regions of Ukraine and ORDLO.

Methodology

This analytical report was prepared by the informational-analytical group EHRG and ISRS (hereinafter, JIAG of EHRG).

The report is based on research conducted in the territories of Ukraine temporarily occupied by the RF and regions of the RF in the period from February 2022 to December 2022.

This report was created to demonstrate the processes of forced deportation of children from the territories of Ukraine temporarily occupied by the RF to the regions of Russia. In the military aggression of the RF against Ukraine, the forced deportation of children is one of the main criminal facts of Russia against Ukraine. The main objective of this report is to reveal the topic of the deportation of children living in the temporarily occupied regions of Ukraine to the RF with their further passportization and adoption by Russian families. Such processes are very large-scale, and the organization of these processes affects all branches of power in the RF — legislative, executive, federal authorities, and regional authorities of the RF.

There are several reasons why these processes are running. Firstly, since 2007, the government of the RF has pursued a policy of integrating the Russian-speaking population of the countries of the post-Soviet space into remote regions of the RF. For this, the Russian Foreign Ministry even started a program called “COMPATRIOTS”. It is also known that since 2015, the quantitative growth of ethnic youth among the population of the RF has significantly increased compared to the youth of Slavic appearance, which constantly causes concern in the Kremlin, as well as the pro-government political wing of the RF, which professes nationalist principles and carries out actions aimed at increasing the number of Slavic population of the RF. In order to take a closer look at the processes of forced deportation of Ukrainian children to the RF, we have created this report.

The collection of information was carried out through interviews with the residents of the territories of Ukraine that are temporarily occupied by the RF, employees of the occupation administrations of the RF (who are responsible for social institutions), employees of the judicial system of illegal armed formations (IAF) called LPR and DPR, employees of the so-called “People’s Militia” of IAF LPR and DPR, employees of the local occupation administrations of IAF LPR and DPR, who are responsible for the work of the “Commissions on Juvenile Affairs” of IAF LDPR. Information was also collected from open sources of information. Separately, work was carried out with closed sources of information, which commented on and answered questions from researchers.

Short description

The beginning of military aggression of the RF against Ukraine began with the statements of IAF LPR and DPR that the Armed Forces of Ukraine began active shelling of the temporarily occupied territories of the Luhansk and Donetsk Oblasts. Using these statements, the Heads of LPR and DPR announced the "evacuation". The first to be "evacuated" were orphans from orphanages in the controlled territory of LPR and DPR. The Russian media and propagandists began to use the fact of the "evacuation" of children as a tool of "informational pumping" of the inhabitants of the RF with propaganda in order to make the audience acknowledge the main thing, which is the message that "the RF must protect the people of Donbas." And the little orphans of IAF LPR and DPR were actually shown as a sacral victim so that the information field could justify the aggressive actions of the RF against Ukraine. On February 18, 2022, the Heads of IAF LPR and DPR signed "decrees" on the "evacuation" of the local population in the RF — these numbers fall on weekends. Then all weekend information resources of the RF conduct massive information work about how the RF "evacuates" children from temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine. But in fact, could little children somehow oppose the actions of functionaries from the occupation authorities of IAF LDPR? Obviously, not. After six days of active information work by the Russian media on the coverage of the "evacuation" of the local population, Russian President V. Putin announced the start of Russia's military aggression against Ukraine.

The invasion of Ukraine began simultaneously from several directions. In a matter of days, the occupation troops of the RF occupied parts of the Kyiv, Chernihiv, Sumy, Kherson, Zaporizhzhia Oblasts, and also occupied settlements in the Luhansk and Donetsk Oblasts. After the seizure of the territory, the occupiers applied an algorithm, according to which, they tried to eradicate Ukrainian statehood in the occupied territories, and also carried out revisions in institutions, enterprises, and organizations in the occupied territories.

Starting from March 2022, Anna Kuznetsova, the Deputy of the State Duma of the RF from the United Russia political party, who previously held the post of the Ombudsman of the RF for the protection of children's rights, and the current children's ombudsman Maria Lvova-Belova, have been lobbying for the adoption of a federal law of the RF on lifting the ban on adoptions of children by citizens of the RF from other countries. On March 9, Russian President V. Putin held a meeting with the Children's Ombudsman of the RF Maria Lvova-Belova, at which the Ombudsman informed the President about the need to lift legislative barriers to allowing the adoption by Russian citizens of children from the temporarily occupied regions of Ukraine. On May 30, 2022, V. Putin signed the Decree On Amendments to Decree No. 183 of the President of the RF of April 24, 2019 "On determining for humanitarian purposes the categories of persons entitled to apply for admission to the citizenship of the RF under a simplified procedure". Changes were also made to Decree No. 187 of April 19, 2019 "On certain categories of foreign citizens and stateless persons who have the right to apply for citizenship of the RF in a simplified procedure." In fact, these decrees of Putin allowed orphans and children without guardianship from DPR, LPR, and the rest of Ukraine to obtain citizenship of the RF in a simplified manner.

After such legislative changes, the processes of adoption of children from the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine by citizens of the RF were recorded. In the territories of Ukraine temporarily occupied by the RF, the occupation administrations stepped up the work of the commissions that supervised the observance of the rights of minors. In the period from April to October 2022, the commissions filed more than 38 thousand cases with the deprivation of parental rights of people who cannot provide a certain standard of living for a child. Also, one of the reasons was that many children and adolescents did not have a father due to the processes of forced mobilization into the ranks of IAF LDPR; many men went missing, and their mothers were working in the RF, so the child lived with his grandfather and grandmother, who, according to the commission, cannot replace a mother or father for a child, so parents were deprived of parental rights, and children were sent to orphanages, and from there — to the RF.

In parallel with the processes of deportation of children in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine, the RF has developed a manual on the ideological education of children from LPR, DPR, and the rest of Ukraine for parents from the RF who want to adopt such children.

If we analyze all the information provided in the report, then it becomes obvious that the forced deportation of children from the occupied territories of Ukraine to the RF is one of the methods of the Kremlin's hybrid war against Ukraine, as well as an act of genocide of the Ukrainian people. Is it possible to really imagine that a five-year-old orphan child independently decides to go to the RF, receives a passport of a citizen of the RF, and then chooses his parents? Of course not! All the above procedures for the child are carried out by curators from the occupation administrations. In parallel with this, his future parents are familiarized with the manual on the ideological education of children, so that the child never considers himself a Ukrainian and also never finds out that his father was forcibly mobilized by LDPR for military aggression against Ukraine.

Categories of children subject to forced deportation

Data on the number of forcibly deported children from the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine to the RF is different for each organization or state structure of Ukraine. To fully understand the processes of forced deportation of children in the RF, it is necessary to know that there are several categories of children who are subject to deportation:

The first category

The first category is the orphans — children who, before the full-scale aggression of the RF against Ukraine, were in social institutions and did not have parents or guardianship from relatives. Children from this category were forcibly taken to the territory of the RF under the guise of evacuation. These facts have been recorded since February 18, 2022.

Комиссия наложила два административных штрафа

В четверг, 21 июля, состоялось очередное заседание комиссии по делам несовершеннолетних и защите их прав города Свердловска и Свердловского района. Председательствовал первый заместитель главы горрайдминистрации Анатолий Мартынюк. Об этом рассказали в отделе по делам семьи и детей.

Присутствующие заслушали вопросы о целесообразности признания несовершеннолетнего находящимся в трудной жизненной ситуации с дальнейшей постановкой на учет в отдел, о целесообразности инициирования в судебном порядке вопроса о лишении родительских прав в отношении трех несовершеннолетних детей.

The second category

The second category is the children deprived of parental care — children whose parents were deprived of the right to raise a child, for allegedly violating the rights of the child in socio-economic terms, as well as the right to education. In the period from February 18, 2022, the forced mobilization of the male part of the population of IAF LPR and DPR began in the temporarily occupied territories of the Luhansk and Donetsk Oblasts, as a result of which, many of the forcibly mobilized were killed, because they were thrown into battle as cannon fodder to identify the firing points of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. The result of the forced mobilization process was that many children were left without fathers.

The mothers of the children went to work in the RF, and the children were left with their grandparents, and sometimes, even with acquaintances. Starting from April 2022, in the territories of Ukraine temporarily occupied by the RF, the "Commission on the observance of the rights of minors" intensified their work. These commissions were created by the occupation administrations. The main activities of these commissions are that they collect information about families, which have an insufficient socio-economic level for the child, and collect information if the child grows up without parents. The commissions collect information, record violations, and then transfer the cases to the courts of the occupation administrations with a note about the deprivation of parental rights. Decisions are made by the courts of the occupation administrations; then children are taken to social institutions and then deported to the RF

The third category

The third category is the children who were left without parental care — as a result of the military aggression of the RF against Ukraine many families were broken apart as a result of force majeure circumstances.

Many children were left unattended by their parents due to the fact that the borders were closed during the period of active hostilities. Also, during the filtration procedures, many residents of the settlements captured by the occupation authorities of the RF were detained during the "filtration measures" and sent to places of detention, so their children, after a certain time, fell under the procedure of deportation to the RF.

Also, children who are referred to as "homeless children", children who live on the streets, not having any parents, or if their parents are in prison can be attributed to the same category.

The fourth category

The fourth category is the children with parents. This category of children lives in full-fledged families who fell under the procedure of forced deportation and were sent to a permanent place of residence in one of the regions of the RF.

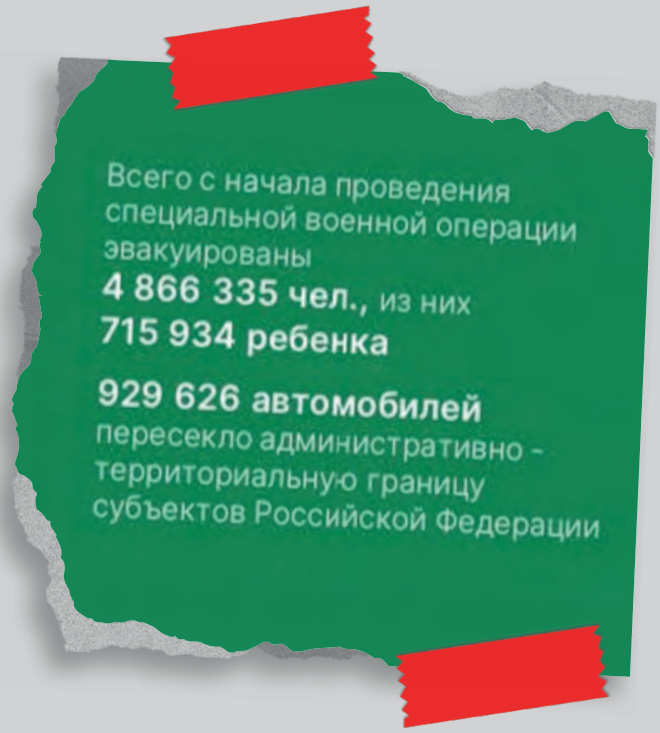
The processes of forced deportation affected every region that was under the reign of the occupation authorities of the RF. As noted earlier, data on the number of children subjected to forced deportation processes vary. Each international organization or state institution in Ukraine has different numbers.

But in the Ministry of Defense of the occupation authorities of the RF before the start of military aggression against Ukraine, an **“Interdepartmental Coordination Headquarters”** was created, which exactly conducts statistical processing of data on the number of forcibly deported people from the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine. But the occupation coordinating headquarters maintains general statistic, without dividing it into categories and only gives general figures on the forced deportation of people from the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine to the RF; the division of the given data concerns only children and adults.

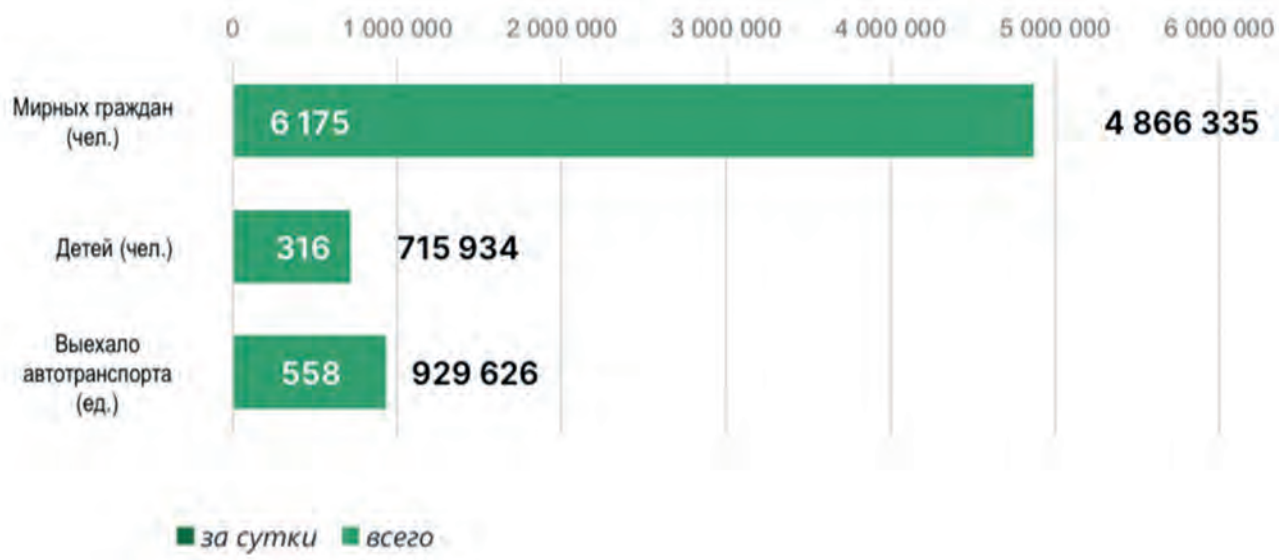
For the first time during the months of military aggression of the RF against Ukraine, representatives of public organizations of the RF, as well as the press service of the Ombudsman of the RF for Children’s Rights announced tens of thousands of “evacuated” children, including more than 1.5 thousand orphans. Such data were announced at a press conference in Moscow on March 18, 2022, at the TASS news agency. This press conference was attended by the Ombudsman for the Observance of the Rights of the Child Maria Lvova-Belova, specialists and experts from the Ministry of Education of the RF, the Red Cross, and the Union of Adoptive Parents of the RF.

According to the data of the occupation “interdepartmental coordinating headquarters”, as of November 29, 2022, since the beginning of the full-scale aggression of the RF against Ukraine, 4,866,335 people have been “evacuated” – that is, deported to the territory of the RF from the temporarily occupied regions of Ukraine, including 715,934 children. Figures are also given regarding road transport for the specified period – 929,626 vehicles that crossed the administrative-territorial border of the constituent entities of the RF.

These statistics of the occupation “interdepartmental humanitarian headquarters” give an idea of the real scale of the processes of forced “evacuation” – that is, deportation of Ukrainian citizens to the RF.



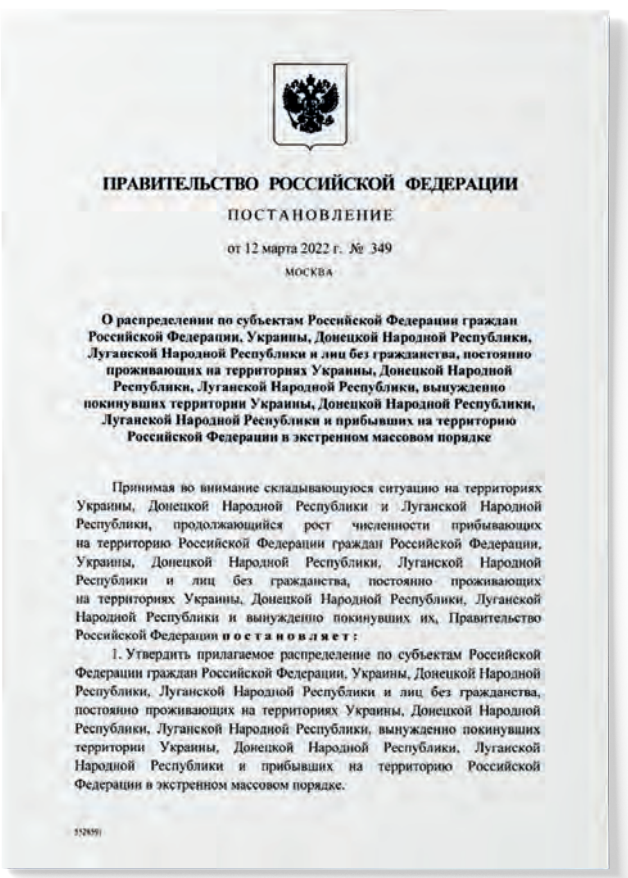
КОЛИЧЕСТВО ЭВАКУИРОВАННЫХ ИЗ ДОНЕЦКОЙ И ЛУГАНСКОЙ НАРОДНЫХ РЕСПУБЛИК, ЗАПОРОЖСКОЙ, ХЕРСОНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТЕЙ И С ТЕРРИТОРИИ УКРАИНЫ



Preparation for processes of forced deportation

To carry out the forced deportation of people in the amount of 4,866,335 people from the occupied regions of Ukraine to the RF, some preparation is needed in building logistics for the transit of the deportees, temporary places of stay for the deportees, and determining the final destination of the deportees. And most importantly, for the implementation of these processes, it is necessary to involve all bodies and institutions of federal and regional authorities in the RF.

According to the Decree of the Government of the RF dated March 12, 2022, No. 349, a list of names of the subjects of the RF with certain quantitative indicators was approved, which correspond to the intentions of the regional governments of the subjects of the RF in the placement of "evacuated" people. In the process of forced evacuation of people, all subjects of the RF were affected.



ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВО РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

ПОСТАНОВЛЕНИЕ

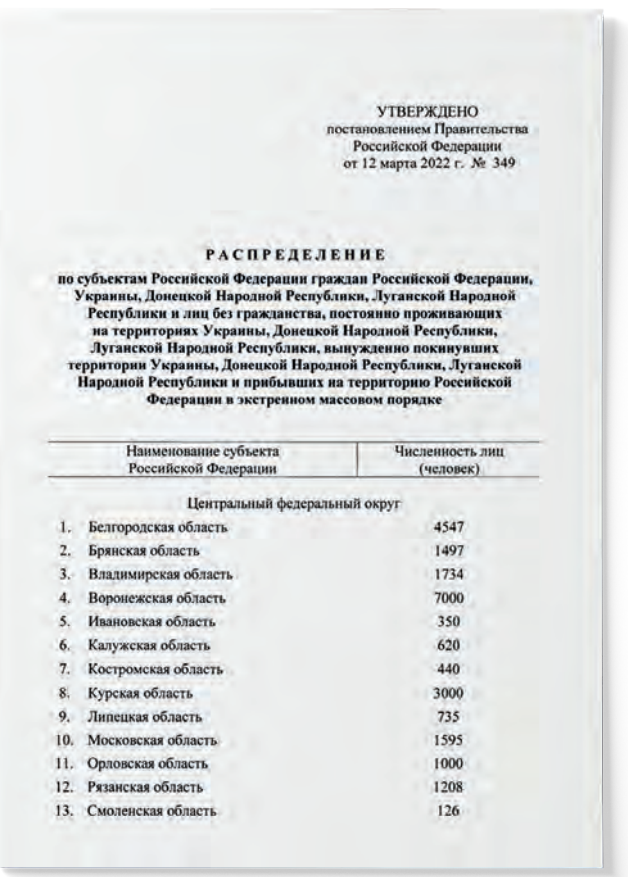
от 12 марта 2022 г. № 349

МОСКВА

О распределении по субъектам Российской Федерации граждан Российской Федерации, Украины, Донецкой Народной Республики, Луганской Народной Республики и лиц без гражданства, постоянно проживающих на территориях Украины, Донецкой Народной Республики, Луганской Народной Республики, вынужденно покинувших территории Украины, Донецкой Народной Республики, Луганской Народной Республики и прибывших на территорию Российской Федерации в экстренном массовом порядке

Принимая во внимание складывающуюся ситуацию на территориях Украины, Донецкой Народной Республики и Луганской Народной Республики, продолжающийся рост численности прибывающих на территорию Российской Федерации граждан Российской Федерации, Украины, Донецкой Народной Республики, Луганской Народной Республики и лиц без гражданства, постоянно проживающих на территориях Украины, Донецкой Народной Республики, Луганской Народной Республики и вынужденно покинувших их, Правительство Российской Федерации **п о с т а н о в л я е т :**

1. Утвердить прилагаемое распределение по субъектам Российской Федерации граждан Российской Федерации, Украины, Донецкой Народной Республики, Луганской Народной Республики и лиц без гражданства, постоянно проживающих на территориях Украины, Донецкой Народной Республики, Луганской Народной Республики, вынужденно покинувших территории Украины, Донецкой Народной Республики, Луганской Народной Республики и прибывших на территорию Российской Федерации в экстренном массовом порядке.

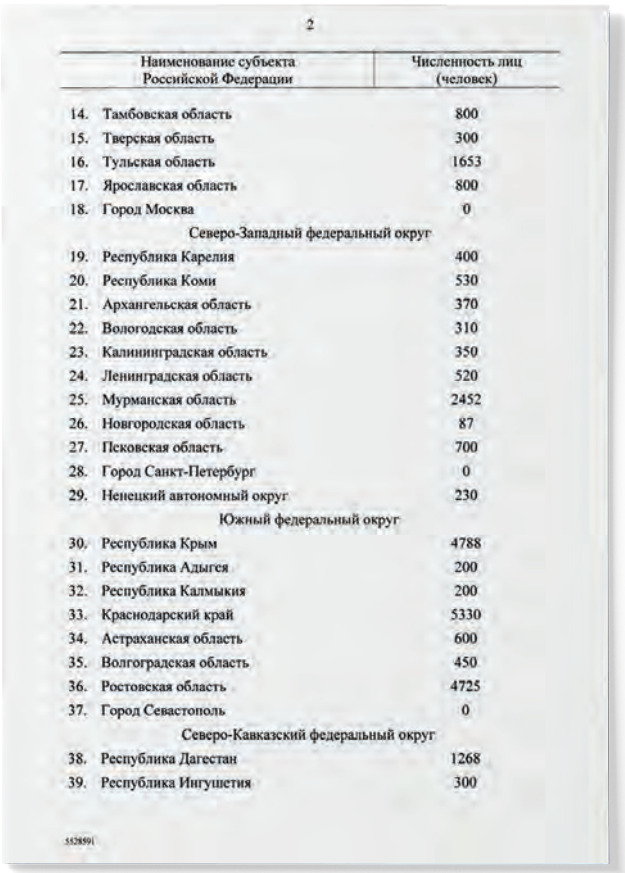


УТВЕРЖДЕНО
постановлением Правительства
Российской Федерации
от 12 марта 2022 г. № 349

РАСПРЕДЕЛЕНИЕ

по субъектам Российской Федерации граждан Российской Федерации, Украины, Донецкой Народной Республики, Луганской Народной Республики и лиц без гражданства, постоянно проживающих на территориях Украины, Донецкой Народной Республики, Луганской Народной Республики, вынужденно покинувших территории Украины, Донецкой Народной Республики, Луганской Народной Республики и прибывших на территорию Российской Федерации в экстренном массовом порядке

Наименование субъекта Российской Федерации	Численность лиц (человек)
Центральный федеральный округ	
1. Белгородская область	4547
2. Брянская область	1497
3. Владимирская область	1734
4. Воронежская область	7000
5. Ивановская область	350
6. Калужская область	620
7. Костромская область	440
8. Курская область	3000
9. Липецкая область	735
10. Московская область	1595
11. Орловская область	1000
12. Рязанская область	1208
13. Смоленская область	126



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Наименование субъекта Российской Федерации	Численность лиц (человек)
14. Тамбовская область	800
15. Тверская область	300
16. Тульская область	1653
17. Ярославская область	800
18. Город Москва	0
Северо-Западный федеральный округ	
19. Республика Карелия	400
20. Республика Коми	530
21. Архангельская область	370
22. Вологодская область	310
23. Калининградская область	350
24. Ленинградская область	520
25. Мурманская область	2452
26. Новгородская область	87
27. Псковская область	700
28. Город Санкт-Петербург	0
29. Ненецкий автономный округ	230
Южный федеральный округ	
30. Республика Крым	4788
31. Республика Адыгея	200
32. Республика Калмыкия	200
33. Краснодарский край	5330
34. Астраханская область	600
35. Волгоградская область	450
36. Ростовская область	4725
37. Город Севастополь	0
Северо-Кавказский федеральный округ	
38. Республика Дагестан	1268
39. Республика Ингушетия	300

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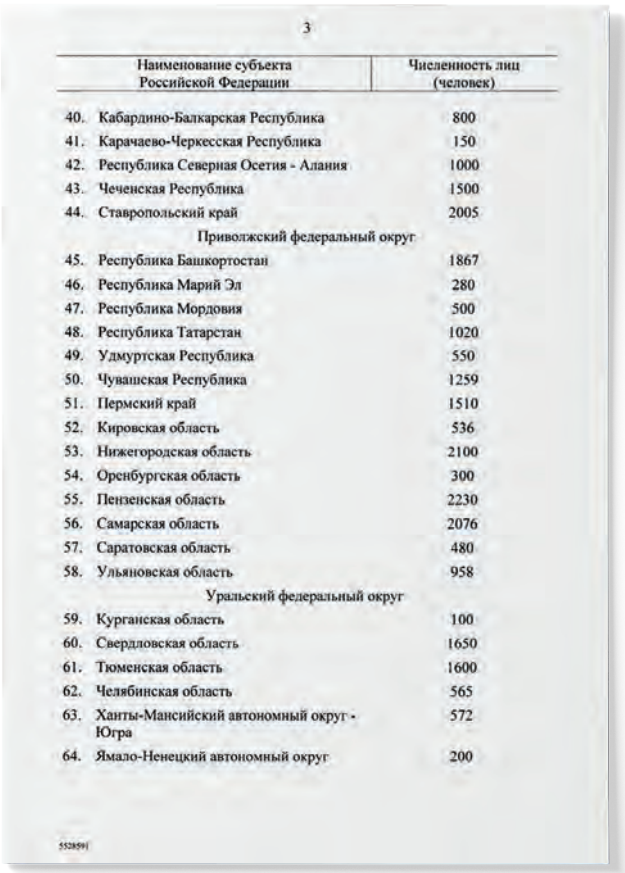

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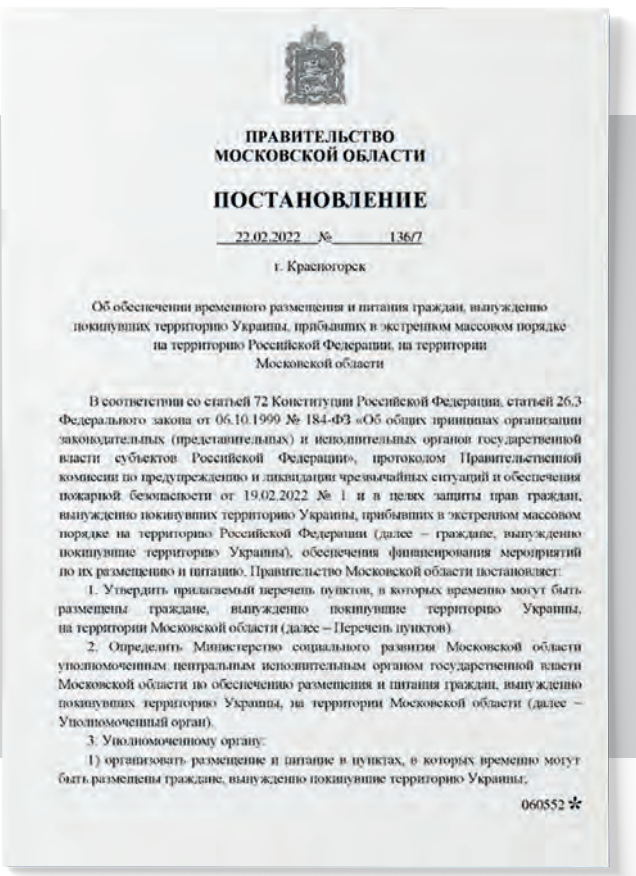
Наименование субъекта Российской Федерации	Численность лиц (человек)
40. Кабардино-Балкарская Республика	800
41. Карачаево-Черкесская Республика	150
42. Республика Северная Осетия - Алания	1000
43. Чеченская Республика	1500
44. Ставропольский край	2005
Приволжский федеральный округ	
45. Республика Башкортостан	1867
46. Республика Марий Эл	280
47. Республика Мордовия	500
48. Республика Татарстан	1020
49. Удмуртская Республика	550
50. Чувашская Республика	1259
51. Пермский край	1510
52. Кировская область	536
53. Нижегородская область	2100
54. Оренбургская область	300
55. Пензенская область	2230
56. Самарская область	2076
57. Саратовская область	480
58. Ульяновская область	958
Уральский федеральный округ	
59. Курганская область	100
60. Свердловская область	1650
61. Тюменская область	1600
62. Челябинская область	565
63. Ханты-Мансийский автономный округ - Югра	572
64. Ямало-Ненецкий автономный округ	200

552859

The regional governments of the constituent entities of the RF began to issue their own resolutions in order to mobilize the work of all municipal authorities. Thus, on February 22, 2022, the Government of the Moscow Oblast issued Decree No. 136/7 “On providing accommodation and meals for citizens who were forced to leave the territory of Ukraine, who arrived in an emergency mass order on the territory of the RF, on the territory of the Moscow Oblast”.



ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВО МОСКОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

ПОСТАНОВЛЕНИЕ

22.02.2022 № 136/7

г. Красногорск

Об обеспечении временного размещения и питания граждан, вынужденно покинувших территорию Украины, прибывших в экстренном массовом порядке на территорию Российской Федерации, на территории Московской области

В соответствии со статьей 72 Конституции Российской Федерации, статьей 26.3 Федерального закона от 06.10.1999 № 184-ФЗ «Об общих принципах организации законодательных (представительных) и исполнительных органов государственной власти субъектов Российской Федерации», протоколом Правительственной комиссии по предупреждению и ликвидации чрезвычайных ситуаций и обеспечения пожарной безопасности от 19.02.2022 № 1 и в целях защиты прав граждан, вынужденно покинувших территорию Украины, прибывших в экстренном массовом порядке на территорию Российской Федерации (далее – граждане, вынужденно покинувшие территорию Украины), обеспечения финансирования мероприятий по их размещению и питанию, Правительство Московской области постановляет:

1. Утвердить прилагаемый перечень пунктов, в которых временно могут быть размещены граждане, вынужденно покинувшие территорию Украины, на территории Московской области (далее – Перечень пунктов).

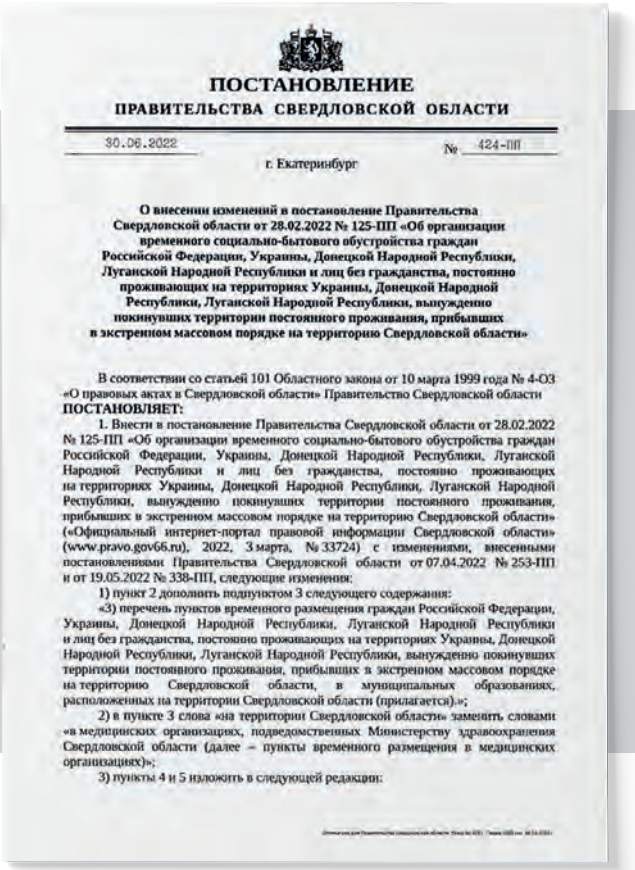
2. Определить Министерство социального развития Московской области уполномоченным центральным исполнительным органом государственной власти Московской области по обеспечению размещения и питания граждан, вынужденно покинувших территорию Украины, на территории Московской области (далее – Уполномоченный орган).

3. Уполномоченному органу:

1) организовать размещение и питание в пунктах, в которых временно могут быть размещены граждане, вынужденно покинувшие территорию Украины;

060552

On June 30, 2022, the Government of the Sverdlovsk Oblast issued Decree No. 424-PP “On the organization of accommodation and social services for citizens of Ukraine, the Donetsk People’s Republic and the Luhansk People’s Republic, as well as stateless persons permanently residing on the territory of these lands, who arrived in the Sverdlovsk Oblast in 2022.” Similar resolutions were issued by all regional governments of the RF.



ПОСТАНОВЛЕНИЕ
ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВА СВЕРДЛОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

30.06.2022 № 424-ПП

г. Екатеринбург

О внесении изменений в постановление Правительства Свердловской области от 28.02.2022 № 125-ПП «Об организации временного социально-бытового обустройства граждан Российской Федерации, Украины, Донецкой Народной Республики, Луганской Народной Республики и лиц без гражданства, постоянно проживающих на территориях Украины, Донецкой Народной Республики, Луганской Народной Республики, вынужденно покинувших территории постоянного проживания, прибывших в экстренном массовом порядке на территорию Свердловской области»

В соответствии со статьей 101 Областного закона от 10 марта 1999 года № 4-ОЗ «О правовых актах в Свердловской области» Правительство Свердловской области
ПОСТАНОВЛЯЕТ:

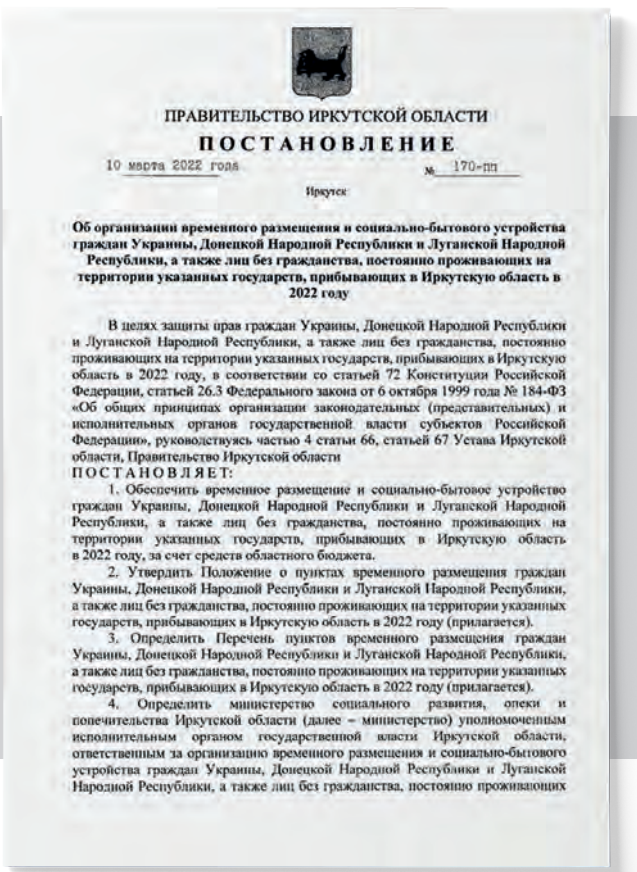
1. Внести в постановление Правительства Свердловской области от 28.02.2022 № 125-ПП «Об организации временного социально-бытового обустройства граждан Российской Федерации, Украины, Донецкой Народной Республики, Луганской Народной Республики и лиц без гражданства, постоянно проживающих на территориях Украины, Донецкой Народной Республики, Луганской Народной Республики, вынужденно покинувших территории постоянного проживания, прибывших в экстренном массовом порядке на территорию Свердловской области» («Официальный интернет-портал правовой информации Свердловской области» (www.pravo.gov66.ru), 2022, 3 марта, № 33724) с изменениями, внесенными постановлениями Правительства Свердловской области от 07.04.2022 № 253-ПП и от 19.05.2022 № 338-ПП, следующие изменения:

1) пункт 2 дополнить подпунктом 3 следующего содержания:

«3) перечень пунктов временного размещения граждан Российской Федерации, Украины, Донецкой Народной Республики, Луганской Народной Республики и лиц без гражданства, постоянно проживающих на территориях Украины, Донецкой Народной Республики, Луганской Народной Республики, вынужденно покинувших территории постоянного проживания, прибывших в экстренном массовом порядке на территорию Свердловской области, в муниципальных образованиях, расположенных на территории Свердловской области (прилагается).»;

2) в пункте 3 слова «на территории Свердловской области» заменить словами «в медицинских организациях, подведомственных Министерству здравоохранения Свердловской области (далее – пункты временного размещения в медицинских организациях)»;

3) пункты 4 и 5 изложить в следующей редакции:



ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВО ИРКУТСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ
ПОСТАНОВЛЕНИЕ

10 марта 2022 года № 170-пп

Иркутск

Об организации временного размещения и социально-бытового устройства граждан Украины, Донецкой Народной Республики и Луганской Народной Республики, а также лиц без гражданства, постоянно проживающих на территории указанных государств, прибывающих в Иркутскую область в 2022 году

В целях защиты прав граждан Украины, Донецкой Народной Республики и Луганской Народной Республики, а также лиц без гражданства, постоянно проживающих на территории указанных государств, прибывающих в Иркутскую область в 2022 году, в соответствии со статьей 72 Конституции Российской Федерации, статьей 26.3 Федерального закона от 6 октября 1999 года № 184-ФЗ «Об общих принципах организации законодательных (представительных) и исполнительных органов государственной власти субъектов Российской Федерации», руководствуясь частью 4 статьи 66, статьей 67 Устава Иркутской области, Правительство Иркутской области
ПОСТАНОВЛЯЕТ:

1. Обеспечить временное размещение и социально-бытовое устройство граждан Украины, Донецкой Народной Республики и Луганской Народной Республики, а также лиц без гражданства, постоянно проживающих на территории указанных государств, прибывающих в Иркутскую область в 2022 году, за счет средств областного бюджета.

2. Утвердить Положение о пунктах временного размещения граждан Украины, Донецкой Народной Республики и Луганской Народной Республики, а также лиц без гражданства, постоянно проживающих на территории указанных государств, прибывающих в Иркутскую область в 2022 году (прилагается).

3. Определить Перечень пунктов временного размещения граждан Украины, Донецкой Народной Республики и Луганской Народной Республики, а также лиц без гражданства, постоянно проживающих на территории указанных государств, прибывающих в Иркутскую область в 2022 году (прилагается).

4. Определить министерство социального развития, опеки и попечительства Иркутской области (далее – министерство) уполномоченным исполнительным органом государственной власти Иркутской области, ответственным за организацию временного размещения и социально-бытового устройства граждан Украины, Донецкой Народной Республики и Луганской Народной Республики, а также лиц без гражданства, постоянно проживающих

The Government of the Irkutsk Oblast issued Decree No. 170-PP dated March 10, 2022, “On the organization of accommodation and social arrangements for citizens of Ukraine, the Donetsk People’s Republic, and the Luhansk People’s Republic, as well as stateless persons permanently residing in the territory of these states who arrived in Irkutsk Oblast in 2022”.

But, in parallel with these processes, in the territories of the Luhansk and Donetsk Oblasts temporarily occupied by the RF, the occupation authorities create transit points for people who are going to be sent for forced evacuation to the territory of the RF. The Head of IAF LPR Leonid Pasechnik signed the order dated April 18, 2022, No. 239 "On approval of the list of temporary accommodation points":
"In order to ensure the life support of persons who were forced to leave their places of residence in connection with war hostilities, guided by Article 60 of the Constitution of the Luhansk People's Republic:
1. Approve the list of accommodation points for persons who left their permanent place of residence in wartime after February 19, 2022, according to the appendix."

РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЕ
ГЛАВЫ ЛУГАНСКОЙ НАРОДНОЙ РЕСПУБЛИКИ

Об утверждении перечня пунктов временного размещения

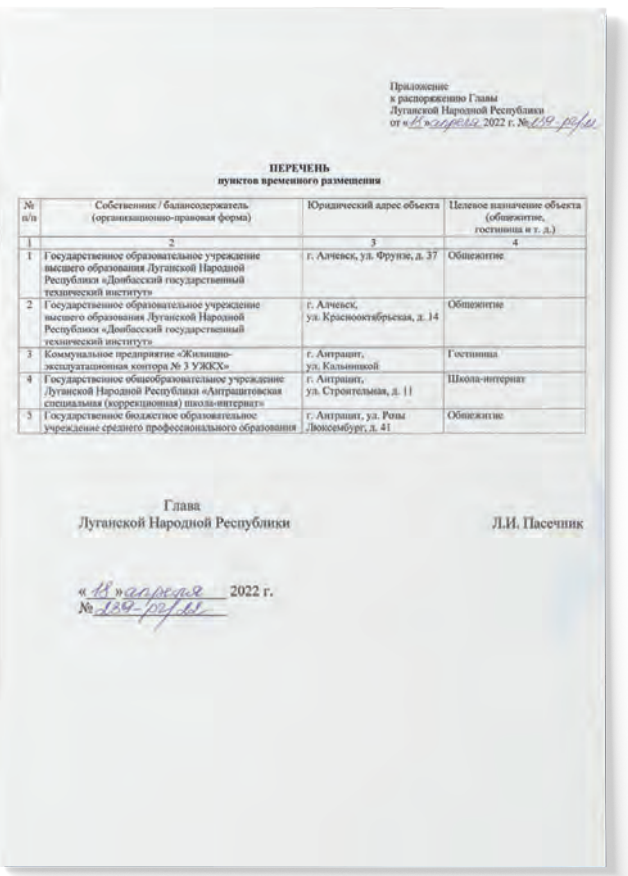
С целью обеспечения жизнедеятельности лиц, вынужденно покинувших место жительства в связи с боевыми действиями, руководствуясь статьей 60 Конституции Луганской Народной Республики:

1. Утвердить перечень пунктов временного размещения лиц, покинувших место постоянного проживания в военное время после 19.02.2022, согласно приложению.

2. Настоящее распоряжение вступает в силу со дня его подписания.

Глава
Луганской Народной Республики Л.И. Пасечник

«18» апреля 2022 г.
№ 239-рп/лс



Приложение
к распоряжению Главы
Луганской Народной Республики
от «18» апреля 2022 г. № 239-рп/лс

ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ
пунктов временного размещения

№ п/п	Собственник / балансодержатель (организационно-правовая форма)	Юридический адрес объекта	Целевое назначение объекта (общежитие, гостиница и т. д.)
1	2	3	4
1	Государственное образовательное учреждение высшего образования Луганской Народной Республики «Донбасский государственный технический институт»	г. Алчевск, ул. Фрунзе, д. 37	Общежитие
2	Государственное образовательное учреждение высшего образования Луганской Народной Республики «Донбасский государственный технический институт»	г. Алчевск, ул. Краснооктябрьская, д. 14	Общежитие
3	Коммунальное предприятие «Жилищно-эксплуатационная контора № 3 УЖКХ»	г. Антрацит, ул. Кальинской	Гостиница
4	Государственное общеобразовательное учреждение Луганской Народной Республики «Антрацитовская специальная (коррекционная) школа-интернат»	г. Антрацит, ул. Строительная, д. 11	Школа-интернат
5	Государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение среднего профессионального образования	г. Антрацит, ул. Розы Люксембург, д. 41	Общежитие

Глава
Луганской Народной Республики Л.И. Пасечник

«18» апреля 2022 г.
№ 239-рп/лс

From the facts and documents listed above, an algorithm of actions of the occupation administrations of the RF is built, which is to carry out actions of the forced "evacuation" of the local residents in the RF:

1. "Evacuation" of a person (main place of residence)
2. Delivery of a person to a transit point of accommodation on an occupied territory
3. "Evacuation" of a person from a transit point on an occupied territory to a transit point on the territory of the RF
4. Delivery of a person from a transit point of the RF to a permanent place of stay in one of the settlements of a remote region of the RF

In the occupational interdepartmental headquarters, they had previously prepared such “evacuation” corridors:

- From **the occupied Raions of the Kharkiv Oblast — the Nekhoteevka checkpoint — Belgorod.** Then, by railroad and automobile roads — to temporary accommodation points;
- From **Mariupol-Shirokino-Novoazovsk-Taganrog-Rostov-on-Don.** Then, by railroad and automobile roads — to temporary accommodation points;
- From **Mariupol-Primorsk-Melitopol-Akimovka-Partizany-Dzhankoy.** Then, by railroad and automobile roads — to temporary accommodation points;
- From **Kherson-Tsuryupinsk-Radensk-Stavki-Armiansk-Dzhankoy.** Then, by railroad and automobile roads — to temporary accommodation points;
- From **Kherson-Melitopol-Primorsk-Mariupol-Shirokino-Novoazovsk-Taganrog-Rostov-on-Don.** Then, by railroad and automobile roads — to temporary accommodation points;
- From **Enerhodar-Dniprorudne-Vasylivka-Melitopol-Akimovka-Partizany-Dzhanko.** Then, by railroad and automobile roads — to temporary accommodation points;
- From **Donetsk-Amvrosiivka-Rostov-on-Don.** Then, by railroad and automobile roads — to temporary accommodation points;
- From **Luhansk-Kamyans’k-Shakhtinske-Rostov-on-Don.** Then, by railroad and automobile roads — to temporary accommodation points.

It was this algorithm of actions that was used during the forced deportation of children from the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine to the RF.

Так называемая "добровольная эвакуация" детей

Legislative support of the processes of passportization of children after their deportation

The main goal of the special operation called “forced deportation of children” from the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine to the RF was to increase the number of citizens of the RF through the issuance of passports. After the start of the military aggression of the RF against Ukraine, in a matter of weeks, tens of thousands of citizens of Ukraine and residents of the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine were forcibly deported to the RF.

But in the RF, the legislative mechanism has not been fully foreseen. The fact is that the occupation administrations in Luhansk and Donetsk practically did not issue passports of citizens of the RF to orphans and children deprived of parental care. The occupation administrations issued them birth certificates of IAF LPR and DPR.

This problem has become an obstacle to the distribution of deported orphans among the families of the RF because legally, citizens of the RF are prohibited from adopting children from other countries.

ИЗВЕСТИЯ iz

МИР

«Задача экстраординарная»: в РФ готовят поправки для усыновления детей из Донбасса

В аппарате детского омбудсмена готовят два соглашения с республиками

05 Мая 2022, 00:02

Евгения Приемская

ДЕТИ ДОНБАСС ПРИЕМНЫЕ РОДИТЕЛИ РОССИЯ

Фото: РИА Новости/Виктор Антонюк

Российское законодательство планируют скорректировать для того, чтобы на территории РФ можно было усыновлять детей из ДНР и ЛНР. По

The initiators of the idea of mass distribution of orphans from the occupied territories of Ukraine are the Deputy, Vice-Speaker of the State Duma of the RF, and the former Ombudsman of the RF for Children’s Rights Anna Kuznetsova and the current Ombudsman of the RF for the Protection of Children’s Rights Maria Lvova-Belova.

On March 9, 2022, Russian President V. Putin held a meeting with the Children's Ombudsman of the RF Maria Lvova-Belova, at which the Ombudsman informed the President about the need to remove legislative barriers to allow the adoption by Russian citizens of children from the temporarily occupied regions of Ukraine.

Following the meeting, Putin gave a public instruction to the State Duma of the RF in the direction of removing legal barriers to the adoption by Russian families of children from the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine. Various attempts were made to remove legislative barriers but the problematic discussion was the issue of allowing citizens of the RF to adopt children from foreign countries, which the Kremlin absolutely did not want.

ДАН ДОНЕЦКОЕ АГЕНТСТВО НОВОСТЕЙ EN

РОССИЯ 27.04.2022 14:17

РФ, ДНР и ЛНР согласовали шаги на пути к соглашениям об усыновлении сирот из Донбасса в России

ВОСПИТАННИКИ ДЕТСКОГО ДОМА "ТЕРЕМОК", АРХИВ

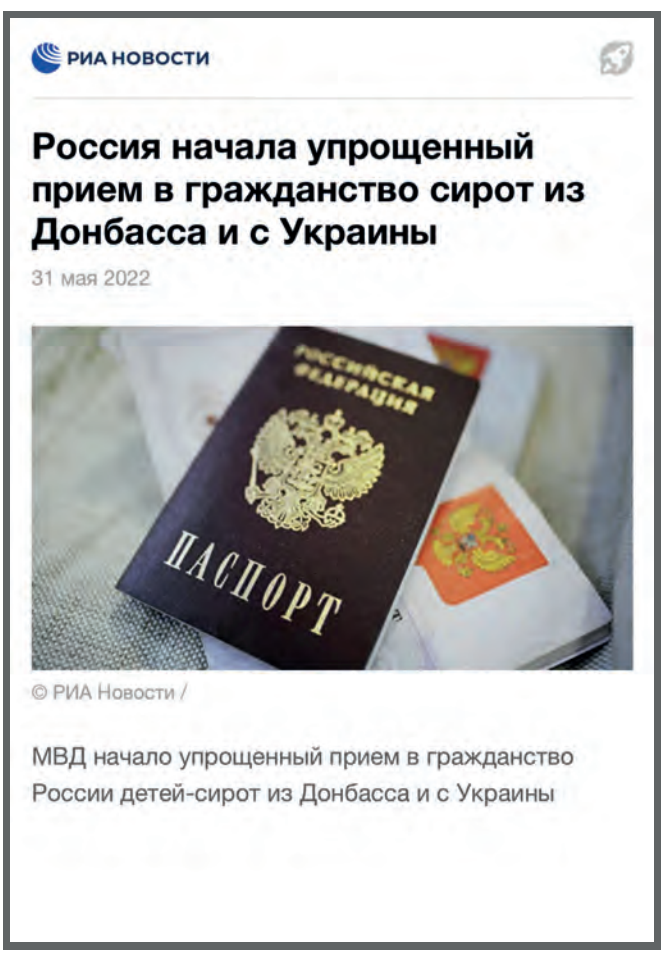
Донецк, 27 апр – ДАН. Представители РФ, ДНР и ЛНР согласовали ряд шагов для урегулирования устройства детей из Республик в российских семьях. Об этом сегодня ДАН сообщила уполномоченный при Президенте РФ по правам ребенка Мария

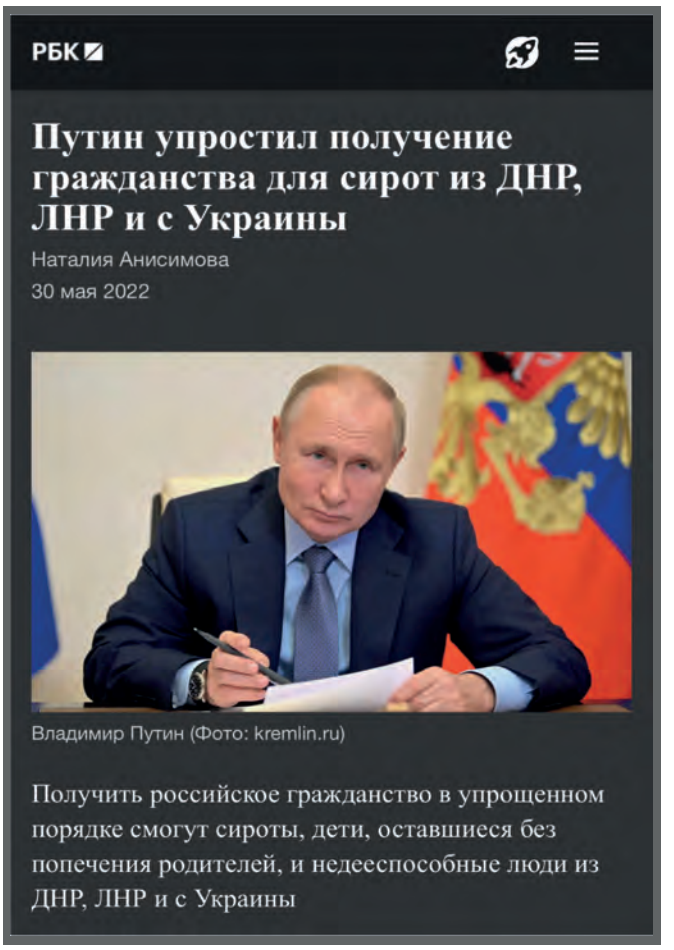
It must be understood that the Kremlin's pro-government and nationalist group needs to increase the number of Russian citizens of Slavic appearance and, therefore, even short-term permission for Russian citizens to adopt children of foreign countries could lead to the fact that many ethnic groups in the RF would begin to adopt children of other ethnic groups but not Slavic.

Even attempts were made to synchronize the legislation of IAF LPR, DPR, and the RF so that through the signing of additional agreements, it would be possible to adopt Ukrainian children. But due to the precedent that partially recognized countries enjoy similar benefits, and the RF also recognizes a number of other partially recognized quasi-countries, they did not dare to implement this mechanism.

On May 30, 2022, V. Putin signed the Decree on amendments to decree No. 183 of the President of the RF dated April 24, 2019, "On determining for humanitarian purposes the categories of persons entitled to apply for admission to the citizenship of the RF under a simplified procedure". Changes were also made to Decree No. 187 dated April 19, 2019, "On certain categories of foreign citizens and stateless persons who have the right to apply for RF citizenship in a simplified procedure."

In fact, these decrees of Putin allowed orphans and children without guardianship from DPR, LPR, and the rest of Ukraine to receive citizenship of the RF in a simplified manner. Thus, to Putin's decree, according to which, residents of the temporarily occupied territories of the Luhansk and Donetsk Oblasts were forcibly passported, several more categories were added, namely,





orphans, children without parental care, etc. Now, forcibly deported children were distributed to final reception points, for example, Irkutsk and Sverdlovsk. In orphanages, full-time guardians from among their relatives were assigned to them. Guardians applied on behalf of children to the migration service of the RF to obtain a passport of a citizen of the RF and thus, the families of the RF received the right to de facto adopt children from Ukraine, and de jure, according to Putin's decrees, the child received Russian citizenship.

But, of course, a huge number of questions remain open — for instance, how can children aged 3.5 to 15 make a decision that they want to become Russian citizens when a guardian, who is appointed from among the administration of the orphanage in the territory of the RF, applies on their behalf to do this.

Federal data bank of orphan children of the RF

The federal data bank on orphans and children left without parental care is part of the State data bank on children. It includes a set of regional data banks about children, as well as documented information about citizens who wish to adopt children for upbringing in their families and who have applied for relevant information to the federal operator of the state data bank on children.

The federal data bank of orphans is maintained in accordance with Federal Law No. 44-FZ and Order No. 300 of the Ministry of Education. The main objectives of the Federal Data Bank on Orphans are:

- registration of children left without parental care;
- assisting in the placement of children left without parental care for education in families of citizens of the RF permanently residing on the territory of the RF;
- the creation of conditions for the realization of the right of citizens wishing to adopt children for upbringing in their families, to receive complete and reliable information about children left without parental care.

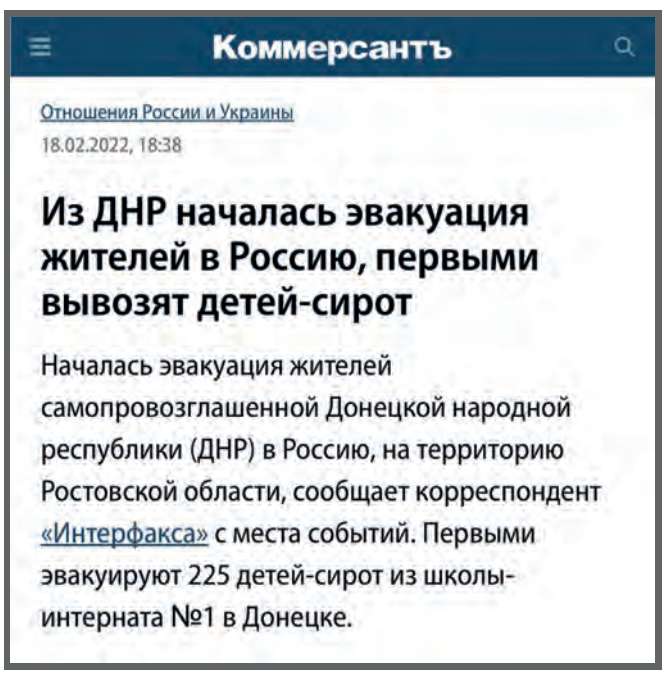
In fact, the federal data bank on orphans is a huge database where photos and personal data of children are stored in the public domain. Potential parents who want to adopt a child go to the site and choose whom they would like to adopt. This practice is also widespread in other countries but the procedure for the distribution of forcibly deported children from the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine is carried out through the federal data bank of the RF. Moreover, after three months of successful adoption by the families of the RF of forcibly deported orphans from the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine, the Kremlin came up with the idea of creating regional data banks of orphans in the territories of Ukraine temporarily occupied by the RF in Luhansk, Donetsk, Zaporizhzhia, and Kherson Oblasts. So. the Ombudsman of the RF for Children's Rights during her visits to the occupied territories of Ukraine and public meetings with the Heads of the occupation administrations repeatedly stated the need for regional banks and their synchronization with the federal data bank of the RF. The Ombudsman of the RF believes that in this way, the process of adoption of deported children by families of the RF can be accelerated. After the announcement of the RF about the annexation of the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine, the occupation administrations in the occupied territories of Ukraine began work on the creation of regional data banks.

The process of deportation of children in the RF

During the procedure for the deportation of orphans from the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine to the RF, the occupation administrations apply a certain algorithm. Before the start of the military aggression of the RF against Ukraine, in the temporarily occupied territories of the Luhansk and Donetsk Oblasts, temporary detention centers were prepared for children and adults who are subject to the “evacuation” procedure. Such points were created separately for children and separately for adults.

The next step is transit from temporary detention points in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine to transit accommodation points on the territory of the RF in the border regions — Kursk, Voronezh, Belgorod, Rostov, etc. Next, there is a distribution of children by regions of the RF.

The Federal budget of the RF assigned subsidies to the regional budgets aimed at improving the quality of accommodation of “evacuated” people from the occupied territories of Ukraine. Therefore, at the moment, in almost every region of the RF, there are points for the temporary detention of children and orphans from the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine.



Коммерсантъ

Отношения России и Украины

18.02.2022, 18:38

Из ДНР началась эвакуация жителей в Россию, первыми вывозят детей-сирот

Началась эвакуация жителей самопровозглашенной Донецкой народной республики (ДНР) в Россию, на территорию Ростовской области, сообщает корреспондент «Интерфакса» с места событий. Первыми эвакуируют 225 детей-сирот из школы-интерната №1 в Донецке.

Therefore, at the moment, in almost every region of the RF, there are points for the temporary detention of children and orphans from the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine. After the children arrive at their final destination (a specific region of the RF), they are distributed to centers for the promotion of family education. In fact, these are the same orphanages, only they were given a new name. In these centers, social workers select families for deported children from Ukraine. In parallel, the data of orphans are entered into the Federal data bank of the RF.

rg.ru

ОБЩЕСТВО 19.02.2022 22:58

Сироты из Донецка рассказали, как их приняли в Ростовской области

Текст: Александр Гавриленко

Одна из первых автоколонн с детьми Донбасса 19 февраля прибыла в пункт временного размещения "Ромашка" на берегу Азовского моря в Неклиновском районе. Вообще это круглогодичный оздоровительный спортивный комплекс, причем один из лучших на юге.

Читать в полной версии →

Башинформ

РУС

НОВОСТИ БАШКОРТОСТАНА И УФЫ

Новость

Вправе ли работодатель самостоятельно устанавливать...

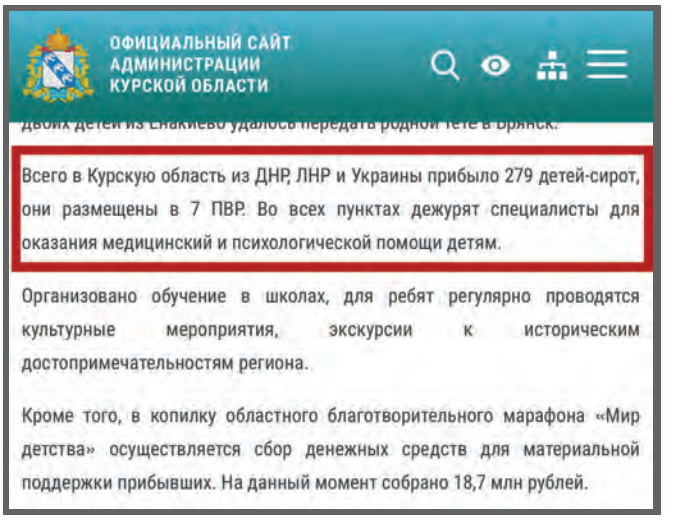
«Швейный» ба «Каждая строч

Радий Хабиров и первый замминистра МЧС РФ посетили пункт размещения 209 переселенцев из ДНР и ЛНР

But at the moment, there are so many deported orphans, as well as children, whose parents were deprived of their parental rights, that many of the deported have not yet been distributed to centers for promoting family education but have been left to live in temporary detention facilities for now.

Process structure of deportations

1. Taking a child out of an institution (or apartment) to a temporary detention center in the temporarily occupied territory of Ukraine (Luhansk, Donetsk, Kherson, Zaporizhzhia Oblasts);
2. Automobile or rail transit of a child from a temporary detention center of the temporarily occupied territory of Ukraine to a temporary detention center in the border region of the RF with Ukraine (Kursk, Rostov, Voronezh, etc.);
3. Road or rail transit from the temporary detention center of the border region of the RF with Ukraine to the temporary detention center of the constituent entity of the RF, which is defined as the final destination;
4. Placement of the child in the center for the promotion of family education, which is located in the settlement of the Oblast or the Republic of the RF, which is defined as the final destination for a child in the RF;
5. Determination of a guardian from among the employees of the administration of the center for the child in order to launch the procedure for the adoption of children into the citizenship of the RF and transfer deported children to the families of the RF.
6. Searching for candidates for the adoption of a deported child and conducting ideological education courses for parents who want to adopt forcibly deported children from Ukraine.



Ideological education of candidates for the adoption of deported children

The search for candidates for the adoption of forcibly deported children from the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine is conducted by the Center for assistance to family education in the RF. The full name of these organizations is the State budgetary institution Center for orphans and children left without parental care “Center for assistance to family education”. The founders of these centers are municipal authorities in the regions of the RF. Thus, these centers have regional subordination.

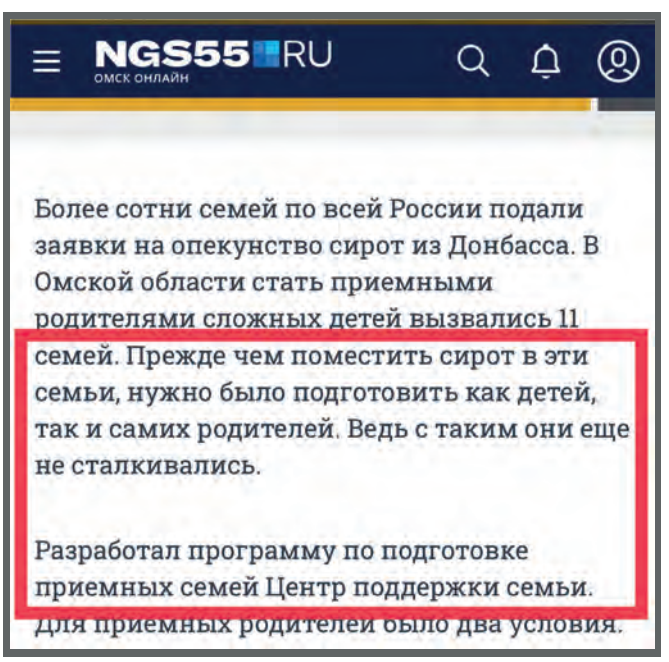
The purpose of creating these centers is the social service for orphans and children left without parental care, children temporarily placed in an institution in accordance with Federal law, as well as persons from among children who completed their stay in the institution at the age of 18 to 23 years.

The following categories of children stay in these centers:

– orphans;
– children left without parental care;
– minors who are in an institution under a tripartite agreement;
– disabled children;
– persons from among the children who completed their stay in the Institution at the age of 18 to 23 years.

It is in these centers that the search for candidates for the adoption of forcibly deported orphans from the territories of Ukraine temporarily occupied by the RF takes place. But the procedure for searching for candidates for the adoption of forcibly deported children has its own peculiarity. Applicants for adoption must take courses on the ideological education of forcibly deported children.

The ideological aspect has always played a major role for the Kremlin. Therefore, in the RF, it was decided to search for candidates for the adoption of children on an ideological basis. The first reports began to come from the Moscow Oblast that families who wanted to adopt children from the territories of Ukraine temporarily occupied by the RF took courses in ideological education. Then, such messages began to disappear in open sources. Nevertheless, the number of forcibly deported children is very huge and, accordingly, one cannot fully control all sources of information. Therefore, in open sources of information, there are confirmations of the above facts.


NGS55.RU
ОМСК ОНЛАЙН

Более сотни семей по всей России подали заявки на опекунство сирот из Донбасса. В Омской области стать приемными родителями сложных детей вызвались 11 семей. Прежде чем поместить сирот в эти семьи, нужно было подготовить как детей, так и самих родителей. Ведь с таким они еще не сталкивались.

Разработал программу по подготовке приемных семей Центр поддержки семьи. Для приемных родителей было два условия.

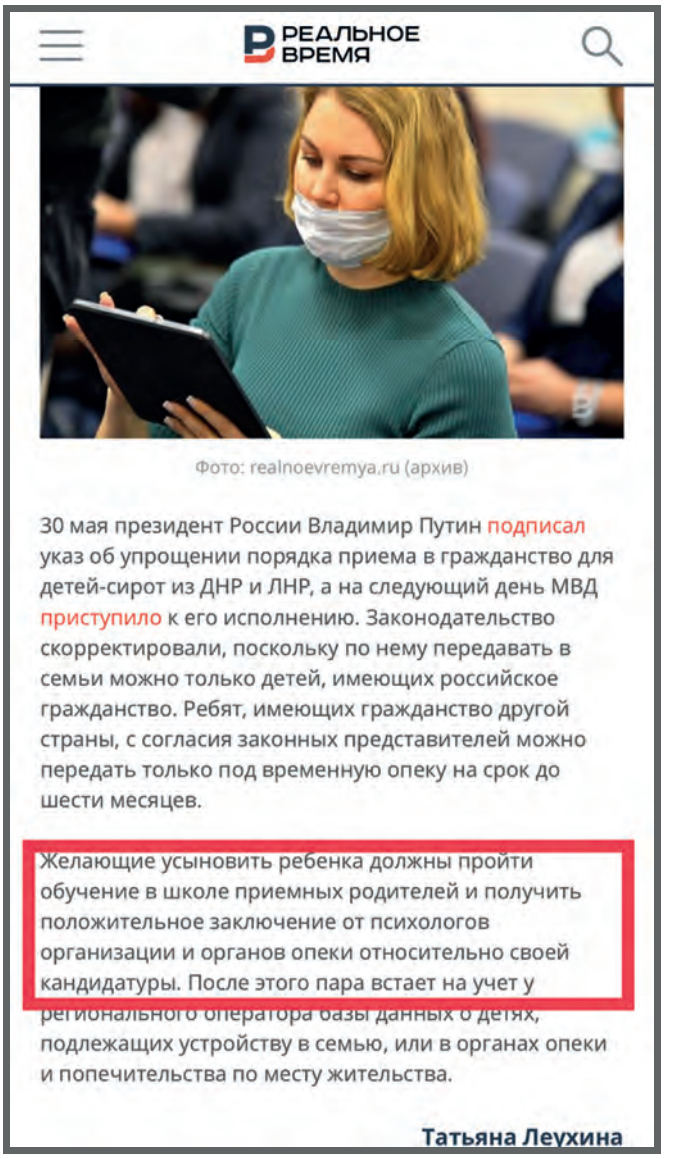

РЕАЛЬНОЕ ВРЕМЯ

Фото: realnoevremya.ru (архив)

30 мая президент России Владимир Путин подписал указ об упрощении порядка приема в гражданство для детей-сирот из ДНР и ЛНР, а на следующий день МВД приступило к его исполнению. Законодательство скорректировали, поскольку по нему передавать в семьи можно только детей, имеющих российское гражданство. Ребят, имеющих гражданство другой страны, с согласия законных представителей можно передать только под временную опеку на срок до шести месяцев.

Желающие усыновить ребенка должны пройти обучение в школе приемных родителей и получить положительное заключение от психологов организации и органов опеки относительно своей кандидатуры. После этого пара встает на учет у регионального оператора базы данных о детях, подлежащих устройству в семью, или в органах опеки и попечительства по месту жительства.

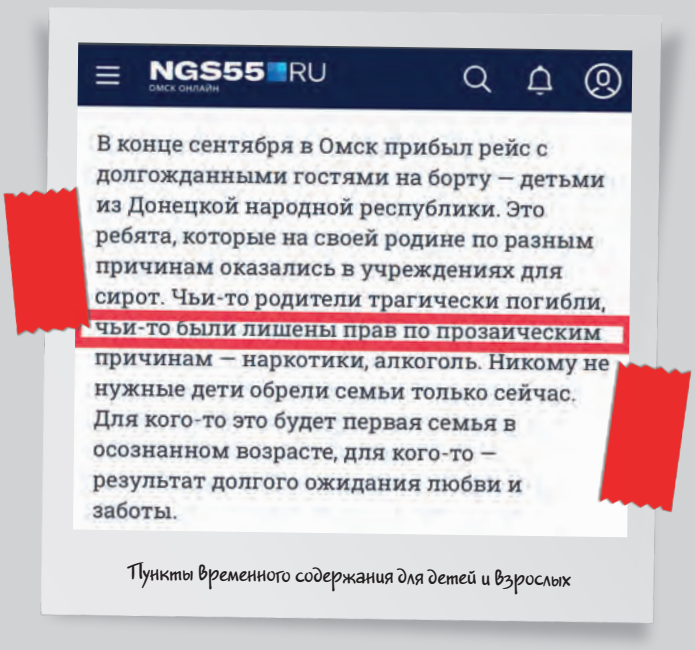
Татьяна Леухина

The Commissioner for Children's Rights in the Republic of Tatarstan, Irina Volynets, said that those wishing to adopt a child from the temporarily occupied territory of Ukraine must be trained at a foster parents' school and receive a positive conclusion. After that, the couple is registered with the regional operator of the database of children to be placed in a family. In turn, the Omsk Center for the promotion of family education announced the development of a program to train foster families who want to adopt children from the temporarily occupied regions of Ukraine.

According to the information, during the training for families in Omsk, Vyacheslav Danilov, the Associate Professor of the Department of Theology, Philosophy and Cultural Studies of Omsk State University, was invited as a trainer, who explained the intricacies of the ideological education of children from the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine.

NGS55.RU
ОМСК ОНЛАЙН

дня в плотном режиме. К встрече с родителями привлекли доцента кафедры теологии, философии и культурологии ОмГУ Вячеслава Данилова, который пояснял тонкости специфических молодежных направлений, которые были на Украине.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ОМСК ОНЛАЙН

В конце сентября в Омск прибыл рейс с долгожданными гостями на борту — детьми из Донецкой народной республики. Это ребята, которые на своей родине по разным причинам оказались в учреждениях для сирот. Чьи-то родители трагически погибли, чьи-то были лишены прав по прозаическим причинам — наркотики, алкоголь. Никому не нужные дети обрели семьи только сейчас. Для кого-то это будет первая семья в осознанном возрасте, для кого-то — результат долгого ожидания любви и заботы.

Пункты временного содержания для детей и взрослых

This fact about the ideological preparation of potential candidates for the adoption of forcibly deported orphans from the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine suggests that it is important for the Kremlin to properly indoctrinate these children in order to educate them in conditions of distorting the historical truthfulness of the events that they are experiencing now. After all, those children who were deported to the RF are not all orphans because quite a few facts have been recorded when the father, who worked at the mine, was forcibly mobilized by the occupation administrations against his will and later was killed, and the mother was deprived of parental rights, so the child was taken away by social service and then deported to the RF.

So, for the Kremlin, it is important that these children do not learn the truth about forced mobilization, about how their parents died, who started the military aggression against Ukraine, and so on. Therefore, such filtering is being carried out of potential candidates for the adoption of forcibly deported children.

List of places where deported children are

Today, deported children from the temporarily occupied regions of Ukraine are distributed throughout all regions of the RF. In order to identify the places of stay of each deported child, the daily systematic work of a separately created state body for repatriation, together with public and international organizations, is necessary. But our sources of information in the RF reported several places where orphans were deported from the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine.

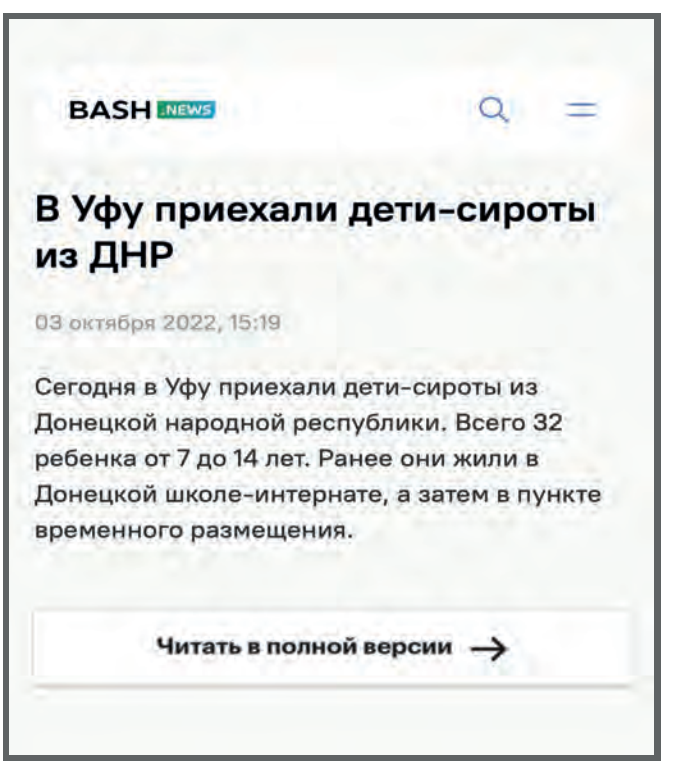
Republic of Bashkortostan

On October 3, 2022, 32 orphans from 7 to 14 years old from the temporarily occupied part of Ukraine were delivered to Ufa. Children will be distributed among three family education support centers in Uchaly, Kumertau, and Kugarchinsky districts:

THE STATE BUDGETARY INSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF BASHKORTOSTAN UCHALINSKY CENTER "FAMILY", Republic of Bashkortostan, village Uchaly, Chkalova Street, 47.

THE STATE BUDGETARY INSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF BASHKORTOSTAN FOR ORPHANS AND CHILDREN LEFT WITHOUT PARENTAL CARE, CENTER FOR PROMOTION OF FAMILY EDUCATION "CHILDHOOD", Republic of Bashkortostan, Kumertau city, village Mayachny, Gafuri St., property 30.

THE STATE BUDGETARY INSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF BASHKORTOSTAN FOR ORPHANS AND CHILDREN LEFT WITHOUT PARENTAL CARE, CENTER FOR PROMOTION OF FAMILY EDUCATION "SAMRAU", Republic of Bashkortostan, Kugarchinsky district, village Yumaguzino, Stroitelei St., house 1.



Orlov Oblast

On October 11, 2022, 60 orphans from the temporarily occupied territory of the Donetsk Oblast were placed in the Naryshkin boarding school:

KOU NGO "Naryshkin boarding school", Sadovaya St., 16, Naryshkino, Orlov Oblast, 303900.

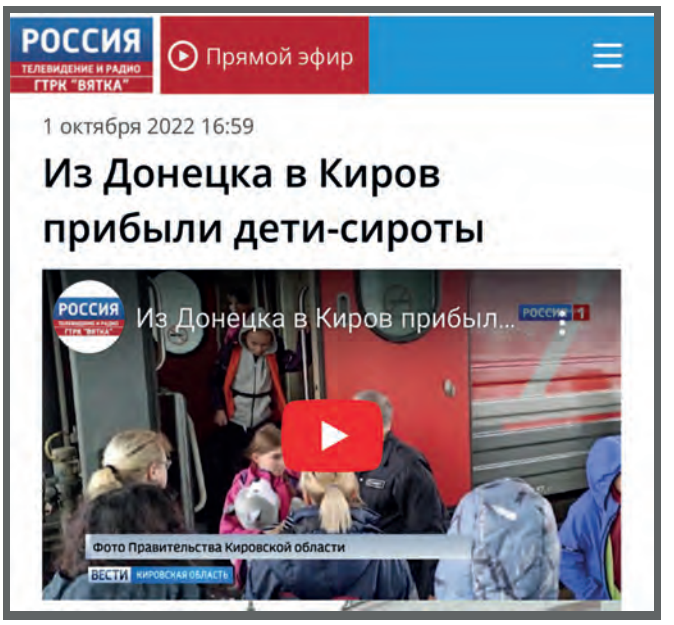
Kirov Oblast

1On October 1, 2022, 39 orphans and children left without parental care arrived in the Kirov Oblast from boarding school No. 1 in Donetsk. The Kirov regional center for adoption and custody will be engaged in the distribution of orphans to the families of the RF. The children will be allocated to four institutions that are subordinate to the Ministry of Education and Science of the Kirov Oblast, namely (only three institutions have been identified so far):

Boarding School No. 6
Address 610025, Kirov city, 4th Five-Year Plan St., 40
Phone +7 (8332) 54-25-72

Boarding school for orphans
Address 612200, Tuzha settlement, Freedom St., 6
Phone +7 (83340) 2-23-07
Email tuzha@internat.kirov.ru

Orphanage preschool
Address 613100, Slobodskoy city, Sovietskaya St., 74
Phone +7 (83362) 1-22-32



Lipetsk Oblast

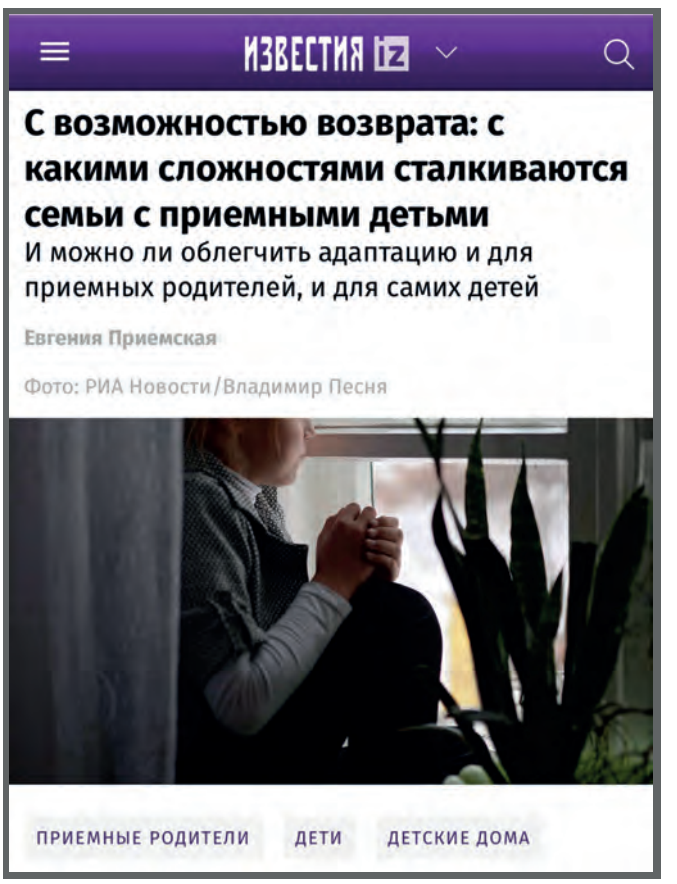
On October 4, 2022, 38 children were brought to the Lipetsk Oblast from the temporarily occupied regions of Ukraine. According to the press service of the Department of education and science of the Lipetsk Oblast, the age of the children is from 8 to 17 years. The children lost their parents and became orphans. For issues of registration of guardianship over children who arrived from the Donetsk People's Republic, citizens who are acting as guardians (trustees) or who have a conclusion of the guardianship authority on the possibility of being candidates for guardians, must contact the guardianship authorities at the place of residence, as well as regional data bank on children left without parental care to the department of education and science of the Lipetsk Oblast **(address: Lipetsk, Tsiolkovsky Street, house 18, tel. (84742) 32-94-19).**

Medical examinations and “returns” of forcibly deported children

From March to August 2022, the pace of forced deportation of children from the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine gained tremendous speed. But diseases of various types began to be detected in the forcibly deported children already in the final places of residence — social institutions of the RF. In the Moscow Oblast, several “returns” of forcibly deported children were recorded by families that already adopted such children. “Return” is such a term among social service professionals who are preparing for the adoption of a child.

“Return” is such a term among social service professionals who are preparing for the adoption of a child.

“Return” is when a family that has adopted a child returns the child to the orphanage after a short period of time due to the discovery of an illness or other reasons. By September 2022, the cases of “returns” became massive; in the information space of the RF, the facts of the return of children were hidden. But the information eventually leaked out. According to official statistics, about 5,000 orphans from foster families return to “orphanages” every year in the RF; in 2022, the number of returns increased due to the mass deportation of children from the occupied territories of Ukraine to the RF.


ИЗВЕСТИЯ

С возможностью возврата: с какими сложностями сталкиваются семьи с приемными детьми

И можно ли облегчить адаптацию и для приемных родителей, и для самих детей

Евгения Приемская

Фото: РИА Новости/Владимир Песня

ПРИЕМНЫЕ РОДИТЕЛИ ДЕТИ ДЕТСКИЕ ДОМА

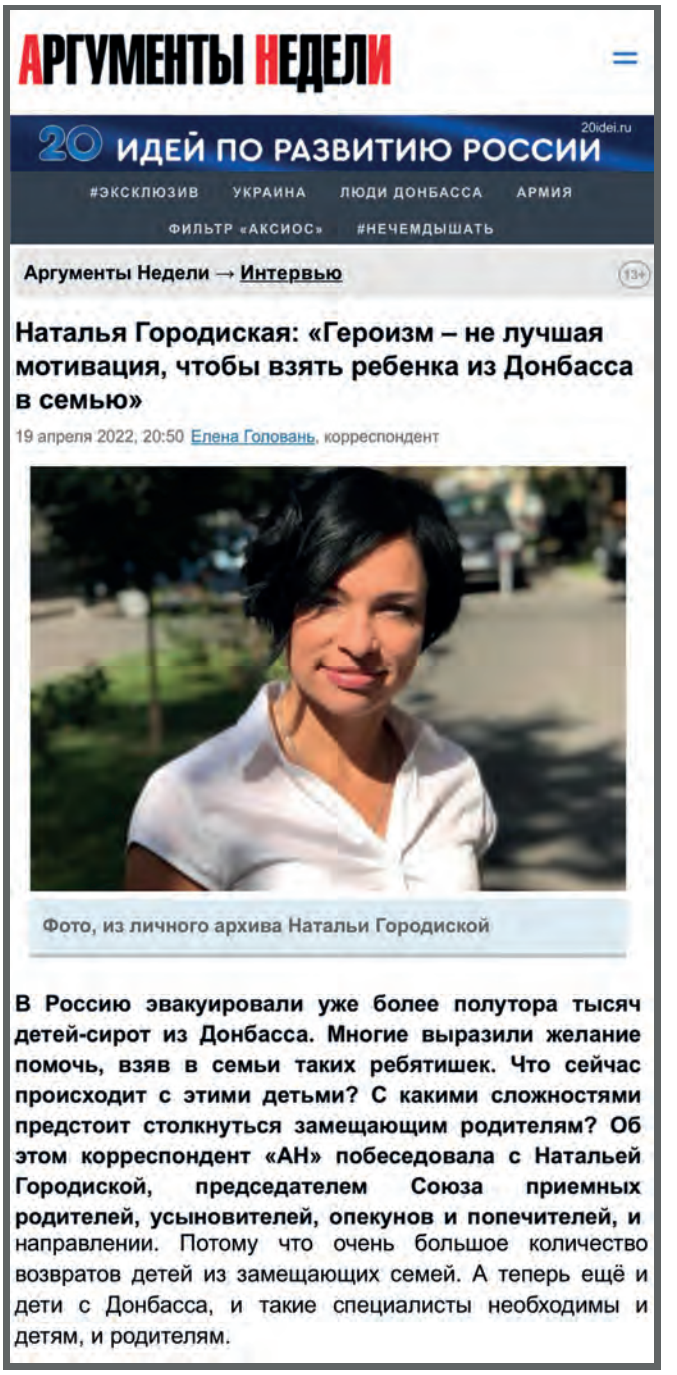
ИЗВЕСТИЯ

Всего в России ежегодно возвращают в детские дома около 5 тыс. детей, попавших в приемную семью, подсчитали в фонде «Волонтеры в помощь детям-сиротам». Это прежде всего люди, которые оказались не готовы к тому, что означает на практике воспитание ребенка, пережившего в раннем возрасте психологические травмы.

The critical situation with the "returns" of orphans in the RF is also confirmed by Natalya Gorodiskaya, the Chairman of the Union of adoptive parents, foster parents, and guardians in the RF.

On April 19, 2022, in an interview with the Russian mass media Arguments of the Week, Natalia Gorodisskaya stated, **"...Because there are a very large number of returns of children from foster families. And now, there are also children from Donbas."** Natalia Gorodisskaya also said that after the information campaign on RosTV, a large number of families expressed a desire to accept orphans from Donbas in their families on the basis of "heroism".

"Heroism", which was broadcast by the propaganda of the RF, "infected" the majority of Russian citizens. But the "effect of heroism" passed but socioeconomic problems in families remained. The detection of diseases in adopted children affected the additional expenses in families, which accordingly influenced the fact that the child was returned back to the "orphanage".



АРГУМЕНТЫ НЕДЕЛИ

20 ИДЕЙ ПО РАЗВИТИЮ РОССИИ 20idei.ru

#ЭКСКЛЮЗИВ УКРАИНА ЛЮДИ ДОНБАССА АРМИЯ ФИЛЬТР «АКСИОС» #НЕЧЕМДЫШАТЬ

Аргументы Недели → Интервью 13+

Наталья Городиская: «Героизм – не лучшая мотивация, чтобы взять ребенка из Донбасса в семью»

19 апреля 2022, 20:50 Елена Головань, корреспондент

Фото, из личного архива Натальи Городиской

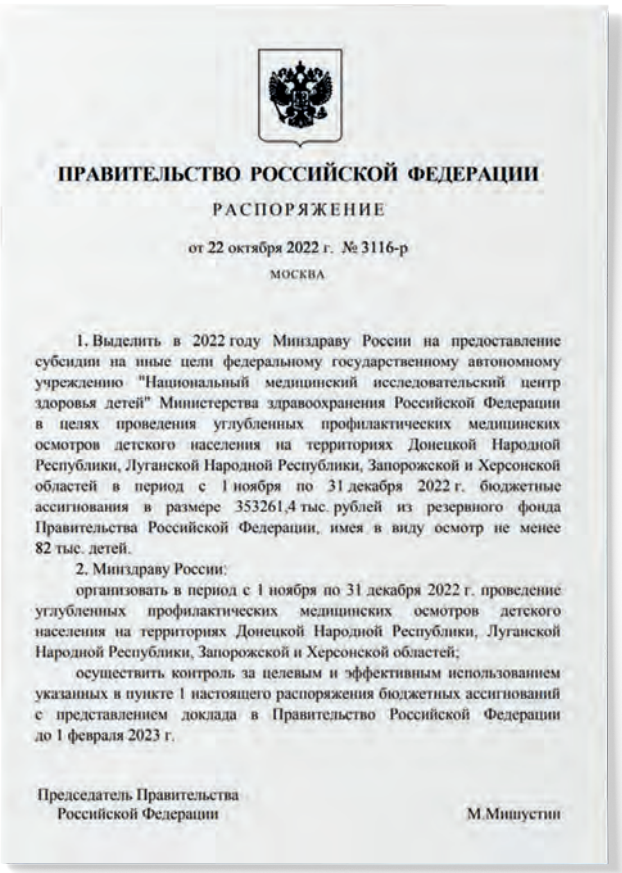
В Россию эвакуировали уже более полутора тысяч детей-сирот из Донбасса. Многие выразили желание помочь, взяв в семьи таких ребятишек. Что сейчас происходит с этими детьми? С какими сложностями предстоит столкнуться замещающим родителям? Об этом корреспондент «АН» побеседовала с Натальей Городиской, председателем Союза приемных родителей, усыновителей, опекунов и попечителей, и направлении. Потому что очень большое количество возвратов детей из замещающих семей. А теперь ещё и дети с Донбасса, и такие специалисты необходимы и детям, и родителям.

In order to reduce the number of returns of foster children from foster families, the RF decided to provide medical examinations for orphans and children deprived of parental care, who are candidates for deportation to the RF.

Order of the Government of the RF dated October 22, 2022, No. 3116-r:

1. Allocate in 2022 to the Ministry of Health of Russia for the provision of subsidies for other purposes to the state autonomous institution “National Medical Research Center for Children’s Health” of the Ministry of Health of the RF in order to conduct in-depth preventive medical examinations of the child population in the territories of the Donetsk People’s Republic, Luhansk People’s Republic, Zaporizhzhia, and Kherson Oblasts in the period from November 1 to December 31, 2022, budget allocations in the amount of 353,261.4 thousand rubles from the reserve fund of the Government of the RF, meaning the examination of at least 82 thousand children.

2. To the Ministry of Health of Russia:
Organize, from November 1, 2022, to December 31, 2022, in-depth preventive medical examinations of the children population in the territory of the Donetsk People’s Republic, Luhansk People’s Republic, Zaporizhzhia, and Kherson Oblasts;



ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВО РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЕ

от 22 октября 2022 г. № 3116-р

МОСКВА

1. Выделить в 2022 году Минздраву России на предоставление субсидии на иные цели федеральному государственному автономному учреждению "Национальный медицинский исследовательский центр здоровья детей" Министерства здравоохранения Российской Федерации в целях проведения углубленных профилактических медицинских осмотров детского населения на территориях Донецкой Народной Республики, Луганской Народной Республики, Запорожской и Херсонской областей в период с 1 ноября по 31 декабря 2022 г. бюджетные ассигнования в размере 353261,4 тыс. рублей из резервного фонда Правительства Российской Федерации, имея в виду осмотр не менее 82 тыс. детей.

2. Минздраву России:

организовать в период с 1 ноября по 31 декабря 2022 г. проведение углубленных профилактических медицинских осмотров детского населения на территориях Донецкой Народной Республики, Луганской Народной Республики, Запорожской и Херсонской областей;

осуществить контроль за целевым и эффективным использованием указанных в пункте 1 настоящего распоряжения бюджетных ассигнований с представлением доклада в Правительство Российской Федерации до 1 февраля 2023 г.

Председатель Правительства Российской Федерации М.Мишустин

To exercise control over the targeted and effective use of the budget allocations specified in paragraph 1 of this order with the submission of a report to the Government of the RF before February 1, 2023.”

Children who have been diagnosed with diseases during in-depth preventive medical examinations are left in “orphanages” in the territories of Ukraine temporarily occupied by the RF. This decision was made due to the fact that after a certain time, foster families began to return orphans from the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine because children had illnesses. In order to prevent “information noise” about the return of orphans by foster families due to illnesses, it was decided to deport only healthy children to the RF and leave children with illnesses in the temporarily occupied territories.

Conclusion

The processes of deportation of orphans and children deprived of parental care from the temporarily occupied territories to the RF are part of the crime of genocide of the Ukrainian people by the RF. IAF LPR and IAF DPR were created in 2014 by political strategists and party leaders of the RF.

The activities of IAF LPR and DPR were supervised by the Administration of the President of the RF, the State Duma of the RF, and the Government of the RF. These allegations are also confirmed by the district court of the Hague, which considered the case of the downing of the MH 17 airliner. Judge Hendrik Steyhaus stated, "From mid-May 2014, there was a situation, where Russia exercised so-called general control in the territory of the so-called DPR." But since 2014, the RF has not been interested in orphans from the occupied parts of the Luhansk and Donetsk Oblasts. This is also confirmed by the fact that there are no changes to the Decrees of the President of the RF V. Putin No. 183 and No. 187 of 2019 regarding the categories of persons who are entitled to receive Russian citizenship in a simplified manner — there were no orphans there.

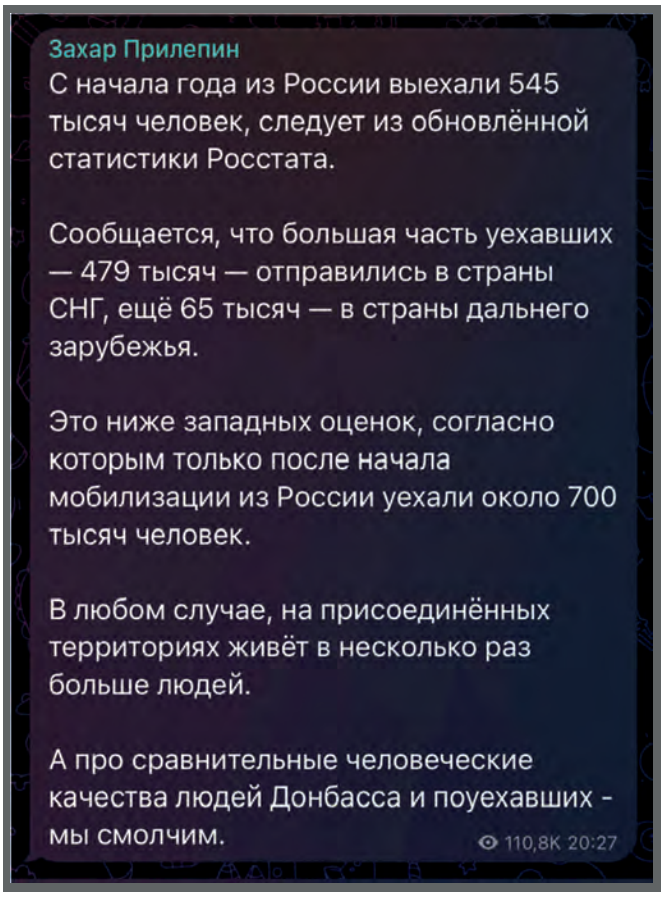
Orphans from the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine received the right to obtain Russian citizenship in a simplified manner only in May 2022, after the start of the process of their deportation to the RF, as a solution to the problem of the mass distribution of deported children to the families of the RF. In addition, in 2022, after the processes of forced mobilization in the temporarily occupied territories of the Luhansk and Donetsk Oblasts began, many families were left without breadwinners. Such families came to the attention of the "commissions of LPR and DPR on observing the rights of minors". These commissions collected facts that a mother or grandparents cannot adequately support children and took the children away through the occupation courts; then, they deported them as children deprived of parental care. After the deportation to the RF, children are forcibly issued Russian citizenship through an assigned guardian, and the family that should accept them must meet ideological criteria, i.e. such actions must completely erase the Ukrainian identity of the deported children and distort the historical memory.

Another sign of the genocide is the issuance of a Russian passport to orphans from Ukraine. Officially, in Russia, it is forbidden for citizens of the RF to adopt children from foreign countries. And in the RF itself, there are a sufficient number of orphans. It is worth paying attention to the fact that the Kremlin was afraid to leave orphans with a Ukrainian birth certificate and was also afraid to give permission to citizens of the RF to adopt children from foreign countries, so they simply added an additional category of citizens to the procedure of simplified acquisition of citizenship of the RF, thus, increasing also the number of citizens of the RF.

Such actions of the RF are carried out in order to increase the number of people of Slavic appearance in relation to people of other ethnic nationalities. In 2021, according to the demographers of the RF, there are 50% more young people of another ethnic appearance than young people of Slavic appearance, so the Kremlin is concerned that over time, people of Slavic appearance in the RF will be a minority. One of the main ideologists of creating a "titular nation" or "white race" in the Kremlin is the ex-Minister of Culture of the RF Vladimir Medinsky.

If we analyze the process of children's medical examination, which is enshrined in the order of the Russian government dated October 22, 2022, signed by Mishustin, the Kremlin needs only healthy children and they leave the sick in the territories of Ukraine temporarily occupied by the RF. There is also such a technology in the Kremlin: "For every killed soldier of the RF by the Armed Forces in Ukraine, we take away 10 Ukrainian children."

This technology is also confirmed by Russian politician Zakhar Prilepin, who wrote a post on his Telegram channel saying that "Since the beginning of the year, 545,000 people have left Russia, according to updated statistics from Rosstat. It is reported that most of those who left — 479 thousand — went to the CIS countries; 65 thousand more — to non-CIS countries. This is lower than Western estimates, according to which, only after the start of mobilization, about 700,000 people left Russia.



In any case, several times more people live in the annexed territories." Thus, for political figures of the RF, offsets of human losses are acceptable. The processes of forced deportation of children from the occupied territories of Ukraine to the RF are part of the crime of the RF under the name GENOCIDE OF THE UKRAINIAN PEOPLE.

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